

S. Con. Res. 146. A concurrent resolution to direct the Secretary of the Senate to make corrections in the enrollment of the bill S. 150; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 469

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 469, a bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to require ballistics testing of all firearms manufactured and all firearms in custody of Federal agencies.

S. 540

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) were added as cosponsors of S. 540, a bill to authorize the presentation of gold medals on behalf of Congress to Native Americans who served as Code Talkers during foreign conflicts in which the United States was involved during the 20th Century in recognition of the service of those Native Americans to the United States.

S. 1557

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1557, a bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Armenia.

S. 2744

At the request of Mr. SUNUNU, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2744, a bill to authorize the minting and issuance of a Presidential \$1 coin series.

S. 2956

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2956, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program to provide a support system for members of the Armed Forces who incur severe disabilities.

S. 2968

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2968, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to address the shortage of influenza vaccine, and for other purposes.

S. 2987

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2987, a bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to expand the country of origin labeling for certain covered commodities, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 436

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 436, a resolution designating the second Sunday in the month of December 2004 as "National Children's Memorial Day".

S. RES. 452

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 452, a resolution designating December 13, 2004, as "National Day of the Horse" and encouraging the people of the United States to be mindful of the contribution of horses to the economy, history, and character of the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2988. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide medicare beneficiaries with access to information concerning the quality of care provided by skilled nursing facilities and to provide incentives to skilled nursing facilities to improve the quality of care provided by those facilities by linking the amount of payment under the medicare program to quality reporting and performance requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I rise to discuss a bill I am introducing today, the Long Term Care Quality and Consumer Information Act.

I hope that this bill will spark a serious debate about how we pay for quality care. This proposal establishes a voluntary system under which nursing homes providing better quality of care would receive higher payment and in turn would provide more information about the quality of care provided. Information would include nurse staffing ratios and would be made public to consumers and their families.

Historically, Americans have been paying the same for quality health care as for mediocre care. Efforts have been made by some in the private sector to better recognize and incentivize those providers who consistently provide higher level of care. The Institute of Medicine (IOM), in its report "Leading by Example," declared the government should take the lead in improving health care by giving financial rewards to hospitals and doctors who improve care for beneficiaries in six Federal programs, including Medicare and Medicaid and the Veterans Health Administration. The IOM report also said the government should collect and make available to the public data comparing the quality of care among providers. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services has begun pilot programs. I

think nursing homes should also be an area in which we explore payment policies that regard those providing a higher quality of care.

I look forward to continuing the discussion with all stakeholders about these concepts so we can assure a high level of care and find ways to help providers improve the level of care they provide.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 2989. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide an affirmative defense for the medical use of marijuana in accordance with the laws of the various States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today with Senators LEAHY and JEFFORDS to introduce the Truth in Trials Act. This is a narrowly tailored bill that would allow defendants in Federal criminal trials regarding medicinal marijuana to introduce evidence that their marijuana-related activity was performed in compliance with State law regarding the medical use of marijuana. It also would provide defendants in such trials with an affirmative defense if they establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, that their activities complied with State law.

Let me be clear. This legislation does not legalize marijuana. It does not even legalize marijuana for medicinal purposes. It only is meant to address the conflict between State and Federal law with regard to medical marijuana. Under this legislation, defendants in the ten States with medicinal marijuana laws could be found not guilty of violating Federal law if their actions are done in compliance with State law.

Why is this legislation necessary?

Over the past 8 years, ten States have passed referendums or enacted laws authorizing medical marijuana in those States. The first of these states was California. In 1996, voters in California passed the California Compassionate Use Act, also known as Proposition 215, to allow seriously ill people who have a doctor's recommendation to cultivate and use marijuana as a form of treatment.

However, in 2001, the Drug Enforcement Administration began aggressively targeting medical marijuana providers in California and these other States—regardless of the fact that these individuals were complying with State law.

Consider who these so-called criminals are that the DEA is targeting and arresting.

The city of Oakland enacted a medicinal marijuana ordinance, as permitted by California law, and Ed Rosenthal grew marijuana to be sold for medicinal uses under the auspices of this ordinance. Even though Mr. Rosenthal was acting as an officer of the city, in February 2002, DEA agents raided his facility and arrested him of marijuana cultivation and conspiracy.